

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1865.

Few organizations, Masonry not even excepted, have held so distinct and potent a place in the social and political life of America as the Volunteer firemen. For nearly twenty years has the absolute tribunal in all our great cities. He assisted to make the laws, and was essential to the breaking of them; he was the athletic educator of the Republic, its last desperate resort when the rights of the mass and the taste of the few met in juxtaposition, and around him centered for many years the riotous elements of the orthodoxy which would fight fire, fight an antagonistic religion, fight an obnoxious race, fight a danger, fight a fight anything rather than submit to anything, and, singularly enough, he fought the best, the offense, and with the best support, in the broad Quaker city. About the year 1849, this town was kept in perpetual dread by the intestine rivalries of its firemen. The returning soldiers from the fields of Mexico fought again in the right-angled streets of this shadowy place, their tropical endeavors, and the name of officer, a native American politician, who was shot dead a religious melée, became connected with worse adventures, presented amid the crash of falling buildings, the glare of conflagration, against such aggregations as these of the "Kilners" and the "Borneys," who were identified with bodies of firemen supposed to represent antagonistic races and creeds. That was the climax of fireman life, his most proud and most turbulent era, he carried in his belt the revolver with the wrench, and this fireman knew the use of the billy better than the facility of the horse. The man who crushed all this mutiny in the bud was John Keyser, a public officer, as reckless as any of the rioters; and since his day the Volunteer firemen, not in Philadelphia alone, but everywhere in the United States, have quietly and submissively retired from notice, until today the entire remaining strength of the firemen of America was made manifest here, in what I consider the ultimate exhibition of the species. Commencing with a few water buckets and a pump on Market st., the system of suppressing fires by a municipal volunteer effort, inaugurated by Benjamin Franklin, expired to-day with a procession which takes my breath away to recall it. One hundred and two hose carriages, 57 steam engines, 11 hand engines, 12 hook and ladder carriages, and 21 ambulances paraded—in all 303 vehicles—for the suppression of fire. The New York Fire Department appeared to staidly advance. Engine No. 41 brought 41 men, all tall, martial-looking people, but not fiercer than the Hope Hose No. 30, which brought 35 and Hahn's band. Hope Company No. 71 brought 75 men and Mahan's band. The "Americans," No. 4, brought 30 men and Supervisor Tweed. Hope Company No. 23 brought 30 men and Alexander Davis for foreman. Manhattan No. 8 brought 33 men and George Peterson in charge. Quaker Hose No. 11, brought P. M. Everett, the celebrated "war-dog" drummer; and Engine No. 3 of Brooklyn, accompanied by Chief Engineer Cunningham, and Captain Stevenson, brought 80 men. Hope No. 28 was on hand, and altogether upward of 350 New York firemen appeared. These were those excellent suits which are now generally adopted over the world as the best for protection and the most durable. The streets were densely lined with spectators, and business was almost entirely suspended after 10 o'clock.

Among the results of this grand convocation of citizens we noticed particularly the impetus it gave to Philadelphia journalism. The great literary feature of Philadelphia has been for years its Sunday papers, and these gained their initial success as well as their longevity by catering to the Fire Department. Its advertisements of balls and assemblies per week during the winter were equal to the total cost of a weekly newspaper. Therefore, the tone and the patronage of this potent branch of the press was in great part formed from the Fire Department, and when the Department lost prestige at the beginning of the war, journalism in Philadelphia suffered a corresponding decadence. Fewer trustworthy and enterprising statements of the war have been published in Philadelphia than anywhere. But today and on Sunday this singular local press, and the Sunday papers had actually as much as eight columns of its programme, very industriously compiled. Might it not be well to turn this huge popular element into some novel and progressive channel just at this juncture before it disappears?

The total value of fire-equipments and Fire Department property in the United States is stated at \$5,000,000; the number of engines and attaches 900,000; the number of organizations 1,000.

So passed the wonderful display of men about the greatest procession of stalwart people ever arrayed against any element—unless among the elements we count Hellish—and these have already rendered to be the city's fullest service in their power. The old fire department was a grand gymnasium for the young men; it did not particularly refine them, but it gave them brawny tuition, organization, and insensibility to danger, and these requisites have since proved wonderfully appreciable in the four years' war. No class of the people have turned out better in the past great struggle than the firemen; they have not done so well "bracketed in heaven." Billy Wilson failed, and the "Black Horse" Zouaves fell short of expectations, the same comments became extraordinarily efficient when aided with the miscellany of volunteers. We have seen, air officers in our conquering army, we have had renowned privates from the folks who followed in the war of the hose and worked the brakes of our engines, we will hereafter find better fields of industry, making them capable of the higher demands of citizenship. We have overabundantly the necessity for brawn and endurance; after awhile we shall have prize-fights by steam; any rate, our houses are far from the great nozzle and a few pounds of kindling, more than the army of young gentlemen who formerly expanded their lungs in uzzu rather than in labor, and danced at a ball quite earnestly as they stood to their levers and sprinkled aches.

In the procession all sorts of odd affairs were exhibited; it rivalled the Lord Mayor's Show in grotesqueness, and a Wide Awake procession in numbers and enthusiasm. Cannons were fired during its passage; at night bells and rockets made the darkness luminous. It was not only a local sensation, but a registry in the history of Western civilization. With this scintillation the days of the volunteer firemen are past.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 16, 1865.

The grand parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department, to-day, is one of the most imposing and splendid pageants ever presented in this country. The procession is composed of twenty-two divisions, each numbering from four to six companies, making, in all, over 114, including over 30 visiting companies.

Of the latter, six are from the City of New York, one from Boston, one from Albany, one from Buffalo, one from

From Salem, Mass., two from Jersey City, one from Newark, two from Washington, one from Camden, N. J., two from Allentown, four from Camden, N. J., two from Reading, one from Harrisburg, one from Pittsburg, and one from Williamsport, Del.

Most of the visiting companies have brought their apparatus with them. Many of the Philadelphia companies turn out with new engines and hose carriages, which are decorated like those of the visiting companies, with most excellent taste.

The last grand parade of our firemen took place in 1852, and this is the first time that all the steam engines of the city (35 in number) have been displayed at any one time.

New York Tribune

VOL. XXV. No. 7,653.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICO.

Great Guerrilla Uprising in the State of Oajaca—Trade in Mexico—Turkic—Great Grandsons Made Princes—Contemplated Voyage of the Emperor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 1, 1865.

The news from the interior and from the frontier is not as favorable to the maintenance of peace as the friends of the Empire might desire. Although any resistance to the Imperial troops on the part of the Juaristas is out of the question, the latter have succeeded in organizing guerrillas, who are exceedingly troublesome. Not only on the whole line bordering the Rio Grande, but also in the interior, are they to be found, in squads of 50 to 100, surprising villages and setting them under contribution, destroying and pillaging haciendas, robbing travelers and committing all sorts of depredations. In the State of Oajaca, for instance, the famous Figueroa is keeping in a state of insurrection the population located in the *Canuda* or mountain passes of that State. He is said to be in open communication with the recent prisoner, Porfirio Diaz, and trying to make the people of that State rebel against the Empire. A month has elapsed since the mail of Oajaca, which passes through the *Canuda*, has reached Mexico. Every one of them has been arrested on the way by guerrillas. Figueroa is the same General who recently sacked the City of Tehuacan, and carried along, as the fruit of his plunder, \$100,000 and 1,300 guns. He is now distributing the money and the arms among the Indians, whom he impresses, and compels them to participate with him in his plundering expeditions.

The Government has taken energetic measures to counteract the action of Figueroa and Diaz in the State of Oajaca. Troops have been immediately forwarded on the points occupied by these two leaders of bands; and as French reinforcements are arriving by almost every steamer to Vera Cruz it will not be long before the guerrilla warfare, actually carried on in various parts of the country, be brought to an end, and Mexico partially or not completely restored to peace.

Trade is exceedingly bad. The rainy season has put the roads in such a miserable state, and transportation from the City of Vera Cruz to Mexico is so high, that every branch of business is for the moment suspended. The fancy goods stores in particular are suffering a great deal. Everybody expects that the arrival of Mr. Langlais, a financier sent expressly from Paris, will, by the inauguration of a better system of credit, give some activity to commerce, and that the Court will cooperate with him by giving the start to banks and parties. Notwithstanding the stagnation of business, several commercial houses have been recently established here and are sustaining themselves. Most of them are small merchants; but as this class is always the forerunner of large mercantile firms, there is no doubt that Mexico will have, before long, large capitalists to give to the industry and commerce of this country all the impulse of which it is susceptible.

The news published in some papers of the adoption of Turbide's great grandson by Emperor Maximilian as his successor to the crown of Mexico is entirely destitute of truth. His Majesty has no desire to perpetuate his dynasty, but simply to do good to the country by which he has been selected. In honor, however, to the memory of a man who has done so much for the independence and welfare of Mexico, he has elevated Turbide's daughter to the dignity of princess, and has two sons to the rank of princes.

The Emperor has announced that he will visit the cities of Puebla and Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Monterey in the month of November next. His object is to visit the population of these cities, hear their complaints, redress their grievances and give them that security which generally his presence inspires. He will, at the same time, examine the lines of railroads now in progress, and infuse a new energy and activity among the directors of the works.

Lieut. Maury—Successor of the Juristas in Oaxaca—Military School.

Intelligence has been received from the City of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, to the effect that Lieut. Maury, recently naturalized as a Mexican citizen, has, by a decree dated the 19th of September, been appointed an honorary Counselor of State.

The District of Oaxaca is in full insurrection against the Imperial forces. The Imperial journals acknowledge that the successes of the Juaristas are really important. There are also troubles in Sinaloa, whence many of the French residents have been expelled. The Emperor has decreed the establishment of an Imperial school of public service, "designed to educate officers for the various branches of army service."

Considerable excitement has been raised in the city of Mexico by a murder and a speedy punishment of the criminal. Three men named Trujillo, Penda, and Guerrero assassinated a young citizen named Julian Castillo. The public indignation was greatly aroused by the circumstances of the case, and the Emperor said that the murderers should be tried and punished by a military tribunal within forty-eight hours. This was done, and the three murderers were publicly executed at the same hour.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Arrival of Paymasters—Brigs of License—Promotions—Kid Lamb—Gents—Personal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BROWNVILLE, Sept. 9, 1865.

The thing of most interest here now is the payment of the Army of the Rio Grande. Four paymasters "in funds" arrived here this morning, and made light of the hearts of the men of that dark phalanx, the Twenty-fifth Corps.

A flood of greenbacks will now give life to the business of place, and fill the pockets of all those who prey upon the hard earnings of the soldier. In the first place there are the "saloons," or *cantinas*, as the Mexicans call them, with all their bad drinks; then come the billiard and monte tables, and other gambling mansions. Vile women are not wanting to add to the dissipation, and in fact, for its size, this is a very vicious place. So glad are all those interested in greenbacks that I heard one fellow say he felt so good that he could take a back seat in an ambulance.

AMUSEMENTS.

A number of officers out here have received their papers giving them brevet rank in the regular army. Among them is Gen. Steele, who is now Brevet Colonel of the 3d Infantry.

This brevetting has given rise to some witty sayings in the army. Among them is the one, "They'll brevet mules to horses next." A Colonel said he, laughingly, that if they would brevet his mule to a horse he could draw forage for him. Of a truth, money makes the heart light.

HOW WE FARE.

The fare out here is now better than it was at first. On the bills at the restaurants are to be read, "Beef, Mutton, Veal, and 'Virginia Lamb,' with Squash, Plantains, Potatoes (called *papas* here), Radishes," &c.

As to the "Virginia lamb," the first time you see it on the bill of fare, you eagerly ask for it as a dainty. It is laid before you, and you eat a mouthful, then detect a white hair or two, and begin to think that wool did not cover the "lamb" of which you are eating a chop. This leads you to make some remarks about it, when you are told, with a laugh, that the meat is kid.

THE GOAT.

In fact, the goat is made to be very useful on the

Rio Grande. As a kid, it is meat for man and meat food for beast, by the way. Then, as soon as the *cabra* grows up, its little under gives milk to the lords of the creation, who, by the way again, are only lords of their own creation.

The bleating of a few goats about the house is, withal, pleasant to hear, for it reminds one of home and the days of his boyhood, when he looked at goats with curiosity, and thought them very "wicked things" from the length of their horns.

GOATS FEEDING IN THE CHAPARRAL.

If one goes out on the prairie, he will see flocks of goats browsing on the chaparral, and the sight is novel. There may be 50 or 100 in a flock, and you see them standing on their hind legs, with the two feet of the fore legs resting on a bush, while they nip off the leaves and tender twigs. As you stop to look at them a moment, they cast a sharp, inquisitive glance at you, and cock their ears, chewing away all the time. The sight leads you to think of Mr. Croesus and his goats.

Again, you are led to think of the time you were a boy, and were taken by your nurse to have a look at a goat. The first time it was with fear and trembling you went near the horned thing, and the next time you were bolder, having more faith in the prowess of your nurse, until, in the end, you said shut! but at once darted behind the skirts of your nurse, and from behind only showed horns, seeing your safety, and resume grazing. Ah, I wish I was a boy again, for, with all the fear of the master's rod, or "taws," and goats, boyhood is the happiest—certainly the most careless—part of a man's life.

LIEUT.-COL. MORRISON.

who was acquitted of all the charges preferred against him for the affair at Palmito Rancho, on the 15th of May last, has, by order of Gen. Steele, assumed command of the brigade of the Thirteenth Corps, lying here and lately commanded by Gen. Slack, who goes home to be mustered out.

The weather has again been very hot, with the temperature at over 100° in the shade. To-day it is windy, and the dust lies in clouds.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Thanksgiving for a Reunited Church—Dismissal of Clergymen—Missionary Bishops—The Provincial System—Typographical Errors—The Italian Christians—In Memoriam—Church Palinode—The Military Canon—Next Place of Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 16, 1865.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church assembled this morning. This is the tenth day of the session. The Rev. Dr. Wharton offered the following:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to restore to our beloved communion its old relations of brotherly affection and ecclesiastical duty, and thus to enable us to join in the great work of the Christian Church, in a spirit of unity and peace, but one in heart and in organization throughout the whole land; and

Whereas, it is fitting that we should set apart a specific day of thanksgiving to-morrow, and join devoutly in its services;

Resolved, That a House of worship be held to-morrow, for the purpose of thanksgiving to-morrow, and join devoutly in its services.

Mr. Brunot objected to the exceptions of the resolution.

The Chair stated that a similar resolution had already been adopted.

The preamble and resolution of Rev. Dr. Wharton were then accepted and placed on the record. The Committee on Canons reported an amendment, for the purpose of removing the ambiguity of the canons in reference to the dismissal of clergymen from their parishes without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority.

The Committee on Canons also reported a series of amendments in reference to election and jurisdiction of Missionary Bishops.

The Committee on the Provincial System reported, recommending the following canon:

It is hereby declared to be lawful for the dioceses now existing or hereafter to exist within the limits of States or commonwealths, or of the District of Columbia, or of any territory or country, to unite in a Provincial Synod, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State and territory, or upon any subject of local or diocesan interest, but not of national or international interest.

The Hon. S. B. Rogers moved that there should be a special meeting on Wednesday evening of this week for the purpose of considering the Provincial system.

The Rev. Dr. Hays moved the reference of the proposed canon to the Committee on Canons.

The report on Missionary Bishops was then made the order of the day for Thursday.

The Rev. Dr. Mason then offered a report from the Committee on the Provincial System, with a resolution recommending that the Provincial Synods be continued, to whom shall be submitted the proposals of the proposed standard Bible as they appear from the press, after having undergone the examination of a typographical corrector, who shall be guided by the edition of 1852, printed at Oxford, England, and that the joint committee have authority to issue the Bible so printed as the standard edition of this Church, and to make arrangements for carrying out this object as they may deem advisable, provided that there be no pecuniary liability accrue to the Convention of this Church.

The Rev. Dr. Higbee presented a memorial from the Rev. William Chauncey Langdon of the Diocese of Maryland, formerly American Chaplain at Rome, requesting that there be a special meeting on Wednesday evening of this week for the purpose of considering the Provincial system.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 16, 1865.

PO. TAL. AFFAIRS.

The daily mail service between Lincoln, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, which has been interrupted for some time past owing to the exorbitant demands of the former contractor, has been resumed forthwith. A profit through Wells, Fargo & Co. to perform the service for \$25,000 per annum, having been accepted. The statement telegraphed from Washington, and taken from *The Republican*, that the deficit in the postal service for the Southern States will be \$2,000,000, is said by the Department to be very largely in excess of the fact. The deficit in 1861 was but \$4,000,000, and Government has thus far succeeded in making an average deduction over former rates of more than 50 per cent in all new Southern mail lettings.

The Post-Office Department has to-day concluded an agreement for nearly all the mail-lettings in Texas. Mr. Sawyer, a very energetic citizen of Texas, who left the State when it entered into rebellion, and who has now returned there, has a large stock of horses, and he takes the mail contracts for the whole State. When these are carried out, Texas, in proportion to population, will be as well supplied with postal facilities as any State in the Union.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Green Clay Smith leaves for Kentucky to-morrow.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

A National Association of School and School Superintendents is to be held here in February.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Government is now selling off all its rolling stock recently used upon military railroads. The locomotives sold at Portsmouth last week at auction averaged \$12,000 each. Four thousand tons of railroad iron here sold for \$77 per ton.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

A rumor is current that the distinguished Fort Warren refugees have arrived to-night, but if so, their place of domicile cannot be traced.

PENSIONS.

During the year ending June 30, 1865, the Pension Office admitted 15,328 invalid soldiers to pensions, and 9,476 widows, mothers and orphans. The annual payment to these pensionaries will amount to \$3,796,457. The whole amount of army pensions paid during the year has been \$2,319,672. During the year the office also admitted 257 invalid sailors to pensions, and 266 of their widows and orphans. The annual payment to these will amount to \$254,573, and the whole amount paid during the year on navy pensions is \$260,480.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.

A prominent North Carolinian says the report is current and believed by the politicians of that State that the names of their Congressmen elect will be entered upon the roll of the House and called by the clerk at the opening of the session.

Wallack's Theater.

It was the boast of James Triplet—the dead old blunderer of "Masks and Faces"—that he was "strictly original." Few dramatists can share that boast, and "the eminent" Tom Taylor is not one of that few. Yet "The Comedy of Still Waters Run Deep" is, we believe, entirely his own. At any rate, it ought to be for its intensely English character, and its vital wit. Tom Taylor's talent at devising dramatic effect, and constructing spirited dialogue. Its three acts never flag; its conversations are continuously spirited, and its lesson is one that an Anglo-Saxon might well love to teach, and which Anglo-Saxons may well delight to learn. Herein consists the power of the comedy, and the secret of its permanence. It honors the English—which is also the American—idea of home, and it exalts those home virtues which endure through good and through evil, in contrast with empty graces, and bold, but arts, which attract, and sometimes deceive, but which are ever "too flattering sweet to be substantial." Yet we shall be sorry to see an excess of the Millmay character. It approximates "goodness," so to speak, in its tendencies, and, not infrequently, its condescension up such images of moral excellence as that of the youthful Washington, who "could not tell lies," and who "cut it with my hatchet." Everybody knows that sweet and moving story. Nor, again, should we witness with satisfaction the unspeaking and undiscriminating acceptance of the proverb which gives little and meaning to this comedy. "Still Waters Run Deep," "run deep." But they are not always trustworthy for all that. There are still waters which employ their deepness to drown, and not to save, but not so in this interesting and really delightful play. Right conquer wrong, in this; and Midway is permitted to win our respect for his reason, without awakening our disgust for overstrained goodness. A piece so well known need not here be described. We note, however, with much pleasure, that its representation at Wallack's Theater, in conjunction with the faithful force of "Ici On Parle Français," affords a source of real entertainment to those who truly appreciate, and, therefore, truly enjoy dramatic art. It is acted in a manner that leaves no room for adverse criticism. That nonchalance, which sometimes makes Mr. Fisher a little sluggish and dull, in certain other characters, makes him entirely natural in the character of John Midway. Mr. Davenport is the very ideal of Captain Hawley—elegant, cool and winning in externals, yet set wanting in the undercurrent of evil passion, nor those occasional signs of the curbed devil which only an artist knows how to display. Mr. Mark Smith is the Mr. Porter, the fussy old Englishman, retired from business, who thinks himself a Solomon and is really a booby; and Mr. Smith portrays the character with perfect fidelity to nature. Miss Henriques is, as nearly always, pretty and pleasing in the part of Mrs. Midway; while Miss Fanny Morant, in the ungrateful part of Mrs. Stenhold, acts with so much truth and intensity of emotion as almost to make us hate her for her correctness. The lesser parts are satisfactorily performed. In reference to the farce of "Ici On Parle Français" description were superfluous. Whoever wishes to laugh—and that, because there is something to laugh at—should see Mr. Young as Dubois, and Mr. Holston as Spriggins. Both actors are artists, and both show it, in this piece. Altogether, the bill is a remarkably good one; and its repetition, on Wednesday and on Saturday, ought to be witnessed by all lovers of fun. Mr. Wallack announces that he has engaged Mr. Fredrick Rumbor, from the St. James Theater, London. Rumbor speaks him a good actor. It is also announced that Mrs. Vernon and Miss Gannon will shortly make their first appearance. The promised New Comedy is soon to be represented. "The Serf" will be acted again to-night.

OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS IN ST. LOUIS.

The following "first-rate notice" is by the St. Louis correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*:

The biggest lot of traitors, assembled in this State since the surrender of Jeff. Thompson's army, constitutes the Old-School Presbyterian Synod now in session in this city. Not satisfied with electing a new Moderator who was expelled last session for digressing, they have amended the record of last year so as to make the expulsion as meritorious, and then debated a proposition which was introduced by the infamous S. J. P. Anderson, and had the sanction of ex-Archbishop Bates, proposing to amend last year's records satirically. It was carried by a nine-tenths vote.

MURDER IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 16, 1865.

Daniel Garrity was shot and killed on Saturday night, in Cambridge, by one of two brothers named Garrett.

Both the Garretts have been arrested.

Garrity was intoxicated, and was shot while trying to force his way into Garrity's house, from which he had been ejected.

All the parties were returned soldiers.

THE STORM ABATED—Marine Items—Sale of Government Vessels.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday, Oct. 15, 1865.

The storm has abated, and a fleet of vessels detained by the weather proceeded to sea this morning. Brig George Burnham arrived here to-day from Exuma, West Indies, with a cargo of salt, and sailed for Providence.

Gunboat Yantic sailed to-day upon a cruise along the coast.

A sale of Government steamers took place yesterday at Norfolk. The John Tracy brought \$4,500, the Union \$3,750, and the tug Lizzie Freeman \$2,800. Three other tugs and 16 launches brought good prices. The steamers Rolary, Fairy, and C. P. Smith have been discharged from the Government service.

The United States steamer Thomas Collier has arrived from Alexandria, Va.

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